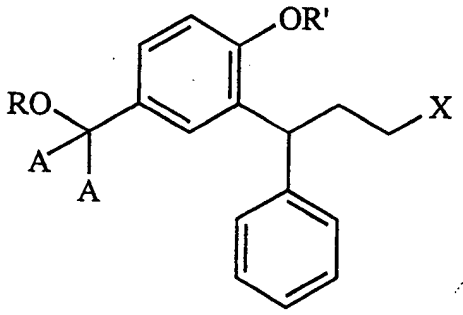
Listing of claims:

This listing of claims will replace all previously filed listings.

1-49. (Cancelled).

50. (New): A 3,3-Diphenylpropylamine having the formula I:



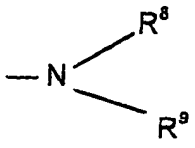
Formula I

wherein R and R' are independently

hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted benzyl, or allyl;

with the proviso that at least one of R' and R is not hydrogen, and the proviso that R' is not methyl or benzyl when R is hydrogen, and R is not ethyl when R' is hydrogen,

X represents a tertiary amino group of formula Ia



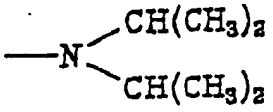
Formula Ia

wherein R^8 and R^9 represent C_1-C_6 alkyl groups, which may be the same or different and which together contain at least three carbon atoms, or R^8 and R^9 may form a ring together with the amine nitrogen,

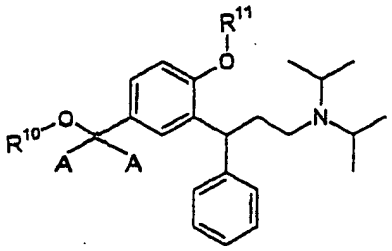
A represents hydrogen (^1H) or deuterium (^2H), and

their salts with physiologically acceptable acids, their free bases and, when the compounds are in the form of optical isomers, the racemic mixture and the individual enantiomers.

51. (New): The 3,3-Diphenylpropylamine of claim 50, wherein X is



52. (New): A 3,3-Diphenylpropylamine having the formula VI:



Formula VI

wherein A represents hydrogen (^1H) or deuterium (^2H), and

their salts with physiologically acceptable acids, their free bases and, when the compounds are in the form of optical isomers, the racemic mixture and the individual enantiomers, and

wherein one of R^{10} or R^{11} is selected from C_1-C_6 alkyl, allyl, or benzyl, and the other represents hydrogen,

with the proviso that R^{11} is not methyl or benzyl when R^{10} is hydrogen, and R^{10} is not ethyl when R^{11} is hydrogen.

53. (New): The 3,3-Diphenylpropylamine of claim 52 selected from the group consisting of:

(±)-2-(3-diisopropylamino-l-phenylpropyl)-4-methoxymethyl-phenol,

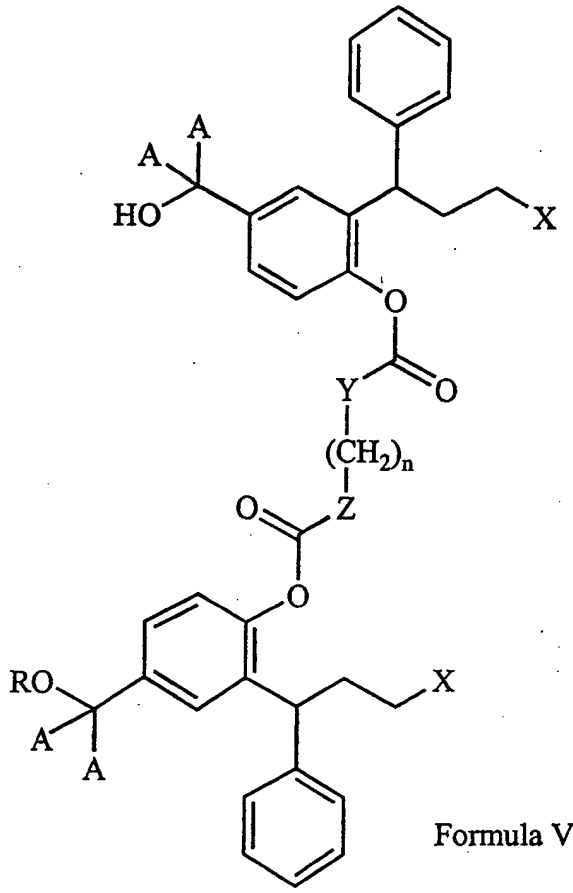
(±)-2-(3-diisopropylamino-l-phenylpropyl)-4-ethoxymethyl-phenol,

(±)-2-(3-diisopropylamino-l-phenylpropyl)-4-propoxymethyl-phenol,

(±)-2-(3-diisopropylamino-1-phenylpropyl)-4-isopropoxy-methylphenol,

(±)-2-(3-diisopropylamino-l-phenylpropyl)-4-butoxymethyl-phenol.

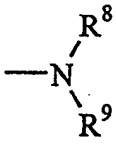
54. (New): A 3,3-Diphenylpropylamine having the formula VII':



Formula VII'

wherein R is C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted benzyl, or allyl;

X represents a tertiary amino group of formula Ia



Formula Ia

wherein R^8 and R^9 represent non-aromatic hydrocarbyl groups, which may be the same or different and which together contain at least three carbon atoms, and wherein R^8 and R^9 may form a ring together with the amine nitrogen,

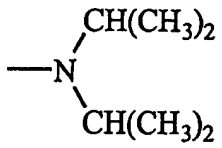
Y and Z independently represent O, S or NH,

A represents hydrogen (^1H) or deuterium (^2H),

n is 0 to 12, and

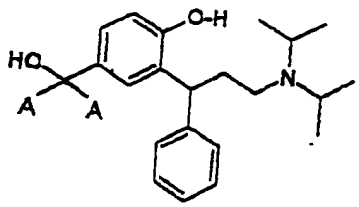
their salts with physiologically acceptable acids, their free bases and, when the compounds are in the form of optical isomers, the racemic mixture and the individual enantiomers.

55. (New): The 3,3-Diphenylpropylamines of claim 54, wherein X is



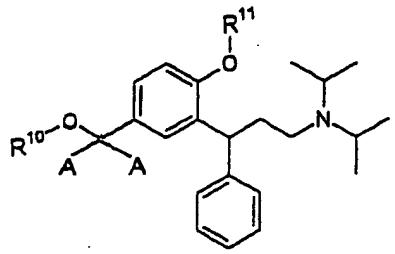
56. (New): A pharmaceutical composition comprising a 3,3-diphenylpropylamine according to any one of claims 50-55 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

57. (New): A process for the production of ethers according to claim 52, wherein R^{11} is hydrogen, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with an alcohol R^{10}-OH in the presence of a catalyst.

58. (New): A process for the preparation of ethers of formula VI:



Formula VI

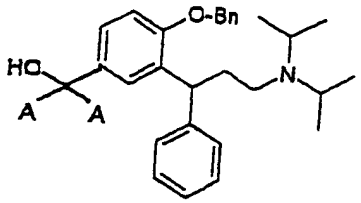
wherein A represents hydrogen (^1H) or deuterium (^2H), and

their salts with physiologically acceptable acids, their free bases and, when the compounds are in the form of optical isomers, the racemic mixture and the individual enantiomers, and

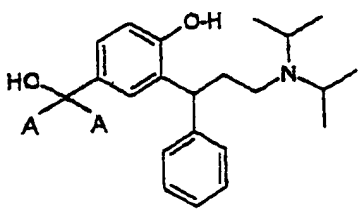
wherein one of R^{10} or R^{11} is selected from C_1-C_6 alkyl, allyl, or benzyl, and the other represents hydrogen,

with the proviso that R^{11} is not methyl or benzyl when R^{10} is hydrogen, and R^{10} is not ethyl when R^{11} is hydrogen;

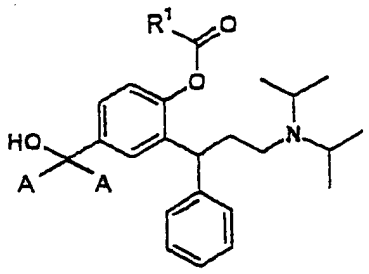
wherein the process comprises acid or base treatment, in the presence of at least one alcohol selected from $R^{10}OH$ and $R^{11}OH$, of a compound selected from



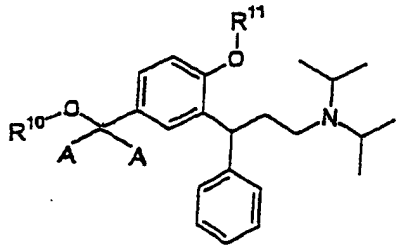
(a)



(b)

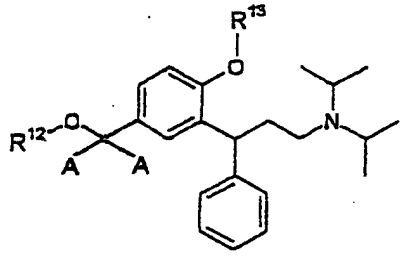


(c) Formula II



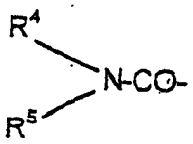
(d) Formula VI

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen,



(e) Formula VII

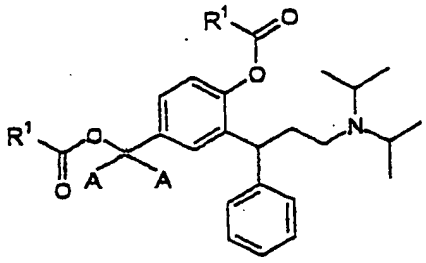
wherein R^{12} is hydrogen and R^{13} represents a C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group or



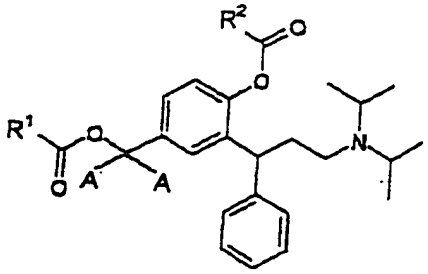
wherein R^4 and R^5 independently represent hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted

aryl, benzyl or phenoxyalkyl wherein the alkyl residue has 1 to 4 carbon atoms or R^4 and R^5 form a ring together with the amine nitrogen, and

(f) benzylic acylates selected from

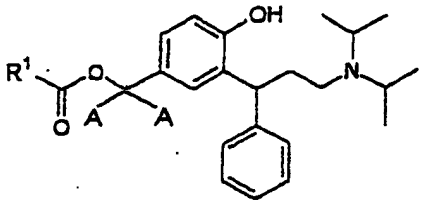


Formula III



Formula IV

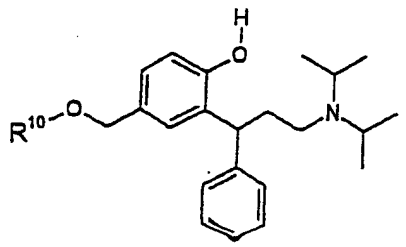
and



Formula V

wherein R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl or phenyl, and R^2 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl or phenyl, with the proviso that R^1 and R^2 are not identical.

59. (New): A process for the preparation of ethers of formula VI according to claim 52, which comprises treating a compound of the formula



with an alkylating agent selected from alkyl halides, alkyl sulphates and alkyl triflates, said alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

60. (New): A method of antagonizing a muscarinic receptor, the method comprising contacting the receptor with a compound according to any one of claims 50-55.

61. (New): A method of treating a disease in a mammal that is amenable to treatment by antagonizing muscarinic receptors in the mammal, the method comprising administering an amount of a composition according to claim 56 effective to diminish or eliminate symptoms of the disease.

62. (New): The method according to claim 61 wherein the disease is urinary incontinence.

63. (New): The method according to claim 62 wherein the mammal is a human.